

Pennine Department

No. 186

Entered 11-2-1859

Fort Saint George, Revenue Consultation of 15th February 1859.

No. 28. Read the following letter from W. HUDLESTON, Esq., Sub-Secretary to the Board of Revenue; to J. D. BOURDILLON, Esq., Secretary to Government, R. D. dated Fort St. George; 24th January 1859, No. 245.

SIR,

*No.	From	Con.	No.	No.	With reference to
2241,	From Ganjam	10th in Con.	19th June 1856,	No.—	
2950,	"	"	29th June in Con.	10th July 1858,	95. Extract Minutes Con-
2149,	" Vizagapatam	5th in Con.	14th June 1856,	98.	sultation, dated 27th
1860,	"	"	30th April in Con.	8th May 1858,	66. March 1855,
2498,	" Rajahmundry	30th June "	8th July 1856,	48.	117. In Con. 12th
4152,	"	7th in Con.	15th September 1858,	72.	April 1855. No. 419,
2747,	" Masulipatam	12th "	22d July 1856,	94.	Public De-
2158,	"	18th May in Con.	28th July 1858,	60.	partment and 7th May
1978,	" Gunttoor	28th "	4th June 1856,	46.	1856, No.
2190,	"	22d in Con.	28th May 1858,	115.	In Con. 15th
2031,	" Nellore	4th "	9th June 1856,	101.	May 1856 467, R. D.
2677,	"	21st "	25th " 1858,	61.	I am direct-
2389,	" Cuddapah	24th June in Con.	1st July 1856,	50.	ed by the Board of Re-
2315,	"	31st May "	4th June 1858,	77.	venue to submit for the
2511,	" Bellary	1st in Con.	9th July 1856,	98.	information of the Right
2627,	"	16th "	23d June 1858,	85.	Honorable the Gover-
2046,	" Kurnool	31st May in Con.	9th June 1856,	196.	nor in Council the ac-
3217,	"	16th in Con.	26th July 1858,	163.	companied Reports*
2296,	" Chingleput	21st June 1856, in Con.	8th Dec. 1857,	189.	from the several Collec-
2576,	"	17th in Con.	21st June 1858,	84.	tors on the progress
3079,	" North Arcot	30th July in Con.	4th August 1857,	99.	made in their Districts
1962,	"	11th in Con.	15th May 1858,	105.	in the substitution of
1833,	" South Arcot	24th "	29th " 1856,	67.	French or Goa paper for
2366,	"	5th "	8th June 1858,	86.	the common Country
2069,	" Tanjore	2d June 1856, in Con.	3d Feb. 1857,	60.	paper hitherto generally
1622,	"	15th in Con.	20th April 1858,	194.	used in District corres-
1942,	" Trichinopoly	29th May in Con.	4th June 1856,	237.	pondence.
1649,	"	16th in Con.	22d April 1858,	170.	
3677,	" Madura	11th in Con.	17th September 1856,	240.	
4955,	"	26th Oct. in Con.	4th Nov. 1858,	116.	2. It will be seen
2037,	" Tinnevely	2d in Con.	14th June 1856,	72.	from the annexed Ab-
3260,	"	19th "	26th July 1858,	83.	stract of the Collector's
3111,	" Coimbatore	28th July in Con.	14th Augt. 1856,	70.	replies that the change
1743,	"	22d in Con.	28th April 1858,	98.	has been carried out in
2705,	" Salem	15th in Con.	21st July 1856,	52.	all the Districts, and that
2408,	"	5th "	10th June 1858,	53.	it is generally approv-
2274,	" Canara	12th in Con.	21st June 1856,	90.	ed. In the Districts
4145,	"	9th "	16th Sept. 1858,	87.	marginally entered,
2047,	" Malabar	30th May in Con.	9th June 1856,		
1614,	"	10th in Con.	20th April 1858,		
1933,	" Madras	30th May in Con.	4th June 1856,		
2398,	"	7th in Con.	9th June 1858,		

Ganjam, Vizagapatam,
Chingleput, North Arcot,
Canara and Malabar.

French or Goa paper had been for some time past in use, and is chiefly employed for Urzees, Depositions, Takeeds, Forms, drafts of English letters, Notifications, ordinary Accounts, and for all such correspondence as does not from

its trifling importance call for permanent record. Country paper is still used for Jumma-bundy, Talook, and Curnum's accounts and Puttahs, and for all such documents as are of permanent value.

No. 1 Rupees 2 2 0 per Ream.

Nos. 2 and 3 do. 2 3 6 including carriage hire.

Rajahmundry, Masulipatam, Cuddapah, Bellary,
Chingleput, North Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly,
Coimbatore, Salem, Canara and Malabar.

3. In several Districts French or Goa paper can be procured at the rates charged by Messrs. Cammiade and Martin. In those Districts where the prices are higher than their rates, or in which the paper is not procurable in the bazar, the Collectors have obtained their supplies from Madras. The Collectors of 12 Districts have sent specimens of the French

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or Goa paper now in use in the Talook and Huzzoor Cutcherries. That procured in Masulipatam and Tanjore, though cheaper and much inferior to the article supplied by Messrs. Cammiade and Martin, answers equally well, the Collectors state, for the purposes to which this paper is applied.

4. The advantages gained by the substitution of French or Goa paper for Country paper are that the former is lighter and of less bulk and smoother than the latter, and tends to improve the hand-writing of the Office Clerks and lessen the weight of Tappals and bulk of Records. On the other hand Goa or French paper is certainly less durable than Country paper though not so liable to injury by insects, and is therefore unsuitable for many purposes as above stated.

5. The quantity of paper used varies considerably in each District, but in most some decrease in the charge has been effected by the change. The saving however from superior cheapness is in a great measure counterbalanced by the smaller size of French or Goa paper, and the consequent necessity for a larger expenditure of material.

6. The necessity of testing the change thoroughly by a somewhat lengthened trial of the paper has caused delay in the submission of the above information.

7. It is evident from it that the quality of the country papers varies considerably in the different districts, but to the extent to which the French or Goa paper has been introduced, its substitution seems to have been certainly advantageous.

ABSTRACT OF COLLECTORS' REPLIES.

Ganjam. 1. Result of the introduction of Goa and French paper received from Messrs. Cammiade and Martin satisfactory. The paper is cheaper, lighter, and better than Country paper, the use of which however has not been entirely abandoned. Country paper of large and small size is priced 5 and 2½ Rupees per ream, the Goa or French paper received from Madras costs Rupees 2-4-0 per ream the first sort, and the second Rupees 2-2-0, and has been largely used for the last two years. The Saderward charges for paper have however increased with increase of work, and establishment of a Printing Press.

Vizagapatam. 2. French paper largely used, and supply obtained by contract at Rupees 11-12-0 per 100 quires. On expiration of contract will address Messrs. Cammiade and Martin. French paper used for all drafts and English letters as well as for all orders sent and accounts and letters received from District Officers. Settlement accounts kept on Country paper.

3. Result satisfactory. Has lessened weight of Tappal, more paper has been expended but saving in cost effected notwithstanding of Rupees 42-0-5.

Rajahmundry. 4. Goa and French paper received from Messrs. Cammiade and Martin far preferable to the Country paper; the cost of the former is less than the latter, but the size is smaller. A saving of nearly 100 Rupees has been effected, although the quantity of paper used has increased. French or Goa paper is used for orders, depositions, accounts and the ordinary business of the Office. Country paper is still used for the books in which Arzees and papers received are registered, and for envelopes, &c. Specimens of paper sent.

Masulipatam. 5. Goa paper is used for writing all Takeeds to Tahsildars; for letters, and Yadasts sent to the European Officers of the district; for Arzees, and Accounts received from the Talooks; and for Proclamations, letter covers, &c. This paper is purchased in the bazar at Rupees 2-4-0, 2-2-0 and 1-14-0, and though not so fine as the French paper sent by Messrs. Cammiade and Martin is lower in price for some kinds and answers equally well. Printed specimens of the Goa paper now in use are sent. Since the introduction of Goa and French paper there has been a saving of about 200 Rupees in Fusly 1266.

Guntoor. 6. Has received a large supply of French or Goa paper from Messrs. Cammiade and Martin priced at

No. 1	Rupees 2-2-0	Per ream including carriage.
Nos. 2 & 3	„ 2-3-6	

Since January 1856 this kind of paper has been used in the Talooks and Huzzoor for Arzees, envelopes and the smaller accounts. Country paper is still used for village accounts, as the

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French paper is too thin for the purpose. The former paper is larger, but dearer than the latter.

No. 1 Rs. 3-5-4 per Ream.
„ 2 „ 2-3-6 to 2-8-0.

Vide Statement.

The advantages arising from the substitution of French for Country paper are that it lessens the weight of Tappal and the bulk of Records. The consumption of paper has increased by 741 Quires, but deducting the quantity supplied to Survey Department, and that used for the Gazette, the increased charge was only about Rupees 7½.

Nellore. 7. Has received a quantity of French paper from Messrs. Cammiade and Martin, which is now extensively used for orders to Tahsildars, Yadasts, registered letters, receipts by the district post, covers of letters, writing drafts of English letters, and for printing Salt Rowannahs, Curnum's Accounts and Puttahs and Receipts for the Annual Settlement. A considerable quantity of country paper is still used, chiefly on account of its being thicker, and better suited for Office Record. A saving of Rupees 365-13-10, has been effected by the change from 1st June 1856, to 31st May 1858, or about 182 Rupees per annum.

Cuddapah. 8. French paper largely introduced in Fusly 1266. It is used for Talook correspondence, for depositions which do not require to be kept long and for drafts of English letters, but it is too thin and flimsy for Revenue Accounts and Statements which require to be preserved; for this purpose paper made in the Jail is preferred. The French and Country papers procurable in the principal bazars are only 2 Rupees a ream, and are cheaper than the paper of Messrs. Cammiade and Martin. Specimens of the French and Country paper now used are sent. There has been an increase of 19½ reams in the quantity of paper consumed, and a decrease in the weight sent through the post. A saving of 38 Rupees was effected in Fusly 1266 by the change.

Bellary. 9. French or Goa paper has been extensively used since the commencement of Fusly 1266 both in the Huzzoor and Talook Cutcherries for Arzees, Accounts, Depositions, Takeeds, Forms and Notices, &c., but for accounts which are to be kept country paper is still used. The former can be purchased in the bazar at Rupees 1-14-0 per ream (specimens of which are sent) and is equal in size and cheaper than Messrs. Cammiade and Martin's paper. It is not so durable or suitable for accounts as country paper, but takes up less space, and is convenient for many purposes. The consumption of paper has been increased by printing; so that though there will be no increase in the cost there will be little saving effected by the change.

Kurnool. 10. French or Goa paper has been used since August 1856 for Arzees, Takeeds, ordinary accounts and other current work in the Huzzoor and Talook Cutcherries, but country paper is still used for Jummabundy accounts and Puttahs, and such as are required to last long. Goa paper procured through a Sowcar from Madras at Rupees 2-7-0 per ream, and its use is in every way advantageous. The small size of Goa paper caused an increase of 15 reams in the quantity consumed, but there was an annual decrease of Rupees 27-12-4 in the cost.

Chingleput. 11. French paper has been extensively used for a long time for Takeeds, Arzees, small accounts and rough Memoranda, but country paper is still used for accounts both in the Huzzoor and Talooks, the former being too flimsy for the purpose. Supply will be obtained from Messrs. Cammiade and Martin whose prices are lower than the present rates and than that of country paper; so that a saving will be effected by the change. Sends specimens of what has been hitherto used, the price of which varied from Rupees 2-4 to Rupees 3-2.

North Arcot. 12. French paper has been in use since 1850. It is used to the full extent advisable for writing Arzees, Takeeds, drafts of Letters, but for all purposes such as taking depositions, writing village accounts, &c. country paper as being more durable is still used. The French paper at present in use is better than that of Messrs. Cammiade and Martin, but costs from 3-4 to Rupees 3-8 per ream. In Consultation 27th April 1854. —a specimen is sent. French paper forms an item amounting to Rupees 192-10-11 per annum in the Saderward allowance sanctioned by Government on the 18th April 1854, No. 437, Revenue Department.

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South Arcot.

13. French paper procured from Messrs. Cammiade and Martin at Rupees 2-4 and 3-8 per ream was substituted from 1st May 1856 for superior country paper (which cost Rupees 4-6) for the preparation of Takeeds, Official vernacular correspondence, Arzees from the talook Officers, and drafts of English letters, accounts, &c. For commoner purposes coarser country paper is used costing Rupee 1-15-1 which will be continued. About 72 reams of French paper will be required annually, and a saving of 63 Rupees effected by the change. Specimens sent.

Tanjore.

14. French paper procured from Trichinopoly has been substituted for country paper throughout the district at 2 Annas 5 Pice per ream exclusive of the charge for carriage. It is used chiefly in the Huzzoor Cutcherry for Takeeds, Yadasts and accounts, but is less durable than country paper for official correspondence whether manuscripts or printed, and quite unsuited for Native correspondence (Official), considering how the Dufters are kept, but is cheaper than country paper; so that there will be saving by the change—specimens of paper sent.

Trichinopoly.

15. French paper has been used in the Huzzoor and Talook Cutcheries since 1856, but it is not liked from its flimsy texture, and is not durable. Would limit its use to the printing Press, and to correspondence to and from the Huzzoor Cutcheries. Country paper is still used for Jumma bundy accounts, and for all depositions, accounts, diary books, &c. French paper can be procured at Trichinopoly from Rupees 2-4 to 2-8 per ream. The annual quantity used is about 179 reams and a saving of Rupees 75 is effected, but this must be reduced one-fourth on account of the smaller size of the paper and larger consumption. Specimens of French and Country paper now in use are sent—no Goa paper procurable.

Madura.

16. French or Goa paper has entirely superseded the country paper both in the Huzzoor and Talook Cutcheries for correspondence and depositions, and to a certain extent for accounts. The Curnum's accounts are still prepared on country paper and so are some accounts in the Huzzoor and Talook Cutcheries as it is better adapted to the purpose. Only a slight saving has been effected by the change, as from the small size of French paper a larger quantity is used, but the handwriting is improved, and the weight of Tappal reduced. French paper was at first procured in the bazar, but is now supplied by the Superintendent of Stationery at 2 annas 5 $\frac{7}{10}$ pice per quire.

Tinnevely.

17. Goa paper was substituted for country paper shortly after receipt of Board's Circular of 12th April 1855 for writing all Orders, Notices, &c., to District Cutcheries, for reports from Tahsildars and District Officers, and for Depositions taken in cases under trial both in the Huzzoor and Talook Cutcheries, as well as for all short figured Statements and for envelopes. The Country paper is still used for Diaries and for large Statements and Accounts for which the former is not suited. Goa paper at first obtained in the bazar for 2 Annas per quire, and subsequently from Messrs. Cammiade and Martin at 2 Rupees 4 Annas per ream. The results of the change are a decrease in the charges, and in the weight of Tappal. Specimen of paper now used is sent.

Coimbatore.

18. Goa paper is now used generally for all Tamil correspondence and accounts and for English drafts, and is preferable in every respect to country paper being cheaper, easy to write upon and light for Tappal, and not subject to injury from insects. Goa paper can be procured in the bazar at 2 Rupees 3 Annas per ream. From its smaller size there is an increase in the quantity used. Specimen is sent.

Salem.

19. French paper substituted from 1st July 1856 instead of country paper for Takeeds written by Collector and his Subordinates and for Urzees and English Drafts of letters and Statements. Country paper is still used for Talook accounts and statements and for Depositions in the Revenue and Police Departments both in the Talooks and Huzzoor. There was an annual increase of 24 Reams in the quantity of French paper used, and an increase in the charges of 86 Rupees, which was chiefly owing to an increase in correspondence. French paper is procured from Madras at Rupees 3-6 to 3-8 per ream, specimens of which are sent.

Canara.

20. French and Goa paper have been long in use. The latter has been generally used for accounts, money orders, advices, &c. written or printed, and the other

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for correspondence generally. The average quantity consumed annually is about 1,809 reams. By the contract entered into with Messrs. Cammiade and Martin for the supply of French paper, there will probably be an annual saving of about 700 Rupees. Specimens of both kinds are sent.

Malabar.

21. French paper has been in use for the last two or three years, and can be easily procured in the District. Has however asked Messrs. Cammiade and Martin to supply in future the quantity required. Country paper has never been used; so cannot furnish the information required as to saving, &c. Specimens of paper now in use sent.

Madras.

22. French or Goa paper has superseded Country paper as far as advisable, and although its cost is higher than that of the latter it is desirable to use the former from its strength and fineness of texture. A saving of Rupees 20 has been effected by the change from 1st June 1856 to May 1857. French paper can be procured at Madras for Rupees 3-6 per ream, or 2 Annas cheaper than Messrs. Cammiade and Martin's tender. Country paper is still used for covers and Notices which are exposed to the weather.

(Signed) W. HUDLESTON, Sub-Secretary.

No. 29.

ORDER THEREON, No. 186; dated 11th February 1859.

1. In this letter the Board of Revenue reply to Extract Minutes Consultation 7th May 1856, No. 467, requesting to be informed of the progress made in the several Districts in substituting French or Goa paper, for the country paper generally used in District correspondence.

2. The abstract of the Collectors' replies appended to the Sub-Secretary's letter shews that the change has been carried out in all the Districts. The price of the thin paper as charged by Messrs. Cammiade and Martin, is Rupees 2-2-0 per ream; in several Districts French or Goa paper can be procured at this rate; in others where the price is higher, or where the paper is not procurable, it has been obtained from Madras.

3. Twelve Collectors (of the Districts noted in the margin) have sent specimens of the paper in use in the Talook and Huzur offices of their Districts. Three specimens are submitted by the Collector of Nellore, one of blue and two of white paper. The blue, and the white numbered 2, seem of good quality; the other is very inferior.

That forwarded by the Collector of Coimbatore is of fair quality. The specimens from Malabar are four; that of the Goa paper (at Rupees 2-10 per ream) is among the best of those before Government. Of the white paper one appears of fair quality and two very inferior.

The French blue paper from Canara is the best of the specimens sent up, and the white from that District is above the average. The specimens from Masulipatam, Chingleput and Tanjore are very flimsy and inferior. The Cuddapah specimen appears fair in quality but too thin to be durable. Two of the Rajahmundry specimens are good, the blue one especially; while all those from Bellary are very thin. The Government consider that altogether the blue kind of paper is the more fitted for the purpose, like that sent from Canara, Malabar and Salem, as it is light without being too thin, and at the same time shews the writing through less than the white paper.

4. *Quantity, and Cost.*—The Board report that in most Districts some decrease in the charges has been effected by the change, but that the saving from superior cheapness is in a great measure counterbalanced by the smaller size of Goa paper compared with that before in use, rendering necessary a larger consumption of material. The meaning of the Board is not very clear. If the total charge is less, it is not apparent how the saving by that superior cheapness can be counterbalanced by the greater quantity used. The Government will be glad of a comparative statement shewing the quantity of the old paper used in the year before its discontinuance and its cost, with the same particulars for the year following the introduction of the new paper.

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Board, paras. 4-7.

5. The Government concur in the Board's estimate of the advantages gained by the substitution of French or Goa paper for the country paper; they do not however consider that if the former be good, it is less durable than that hitherto in use. But in order that no premature conclusion may be come to on this head, the Board will be good enough to desire Collectors to report again on the subject at the end of the current year; with special reference to the durability of the material used. In that report the Board will be pleased to note more in detail the cost of the paper in the different Districts comparing one with another as to both quality and price.

6. Government would observe lastly, that it is undesirable to carry cheapness too far, as seems to have been done in some Districts. It might be well for the Board to fix a weight per ream of a certain size; and Collectors should be cautioned also against papers having a fictitious chalky surface, like No. 1 specimen from Salem, and that from South Arcot marked Rupees 3-8 per ream. This process is used to improve the appearance of the paper and increase its weight; but it renders it perishable. The Board might select a specimen from the papers procurable at Madras, and send it to Collectors with a note of the wholesale price, not with the view of binding them to use that kind only, but as a sample of what they approve.

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

Recd. Sept

N^o 186

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation
Under date the 11th February 1859

Read the following
letter from the ^{Sub.} Secretary
to the Board of Revenue

Entered 24th January/59
N^o 245/

1 In this letter
the Board of Revenue
reply to Ex^l Mr. Cornwall
of 11th May 1856 N^o 467 re-
questing to be informed
of the progress made
in the several Districts
in substituting French
or Goa paper, for the
country paper generally
used in District cor-
-respondence.

2 The abstract of
the

the collectors replies
 appended to the Sub
 Secretary's letter shows
 that the change has
 been carried out in all
 the Districts. The price
 of the thin paper as
 charged by Messrs. Cam-
 mack and Martin, is
 Rupees 2-2-0 per ream,
 in several Districts French
 or Goa paper
 can be procured at this
 rate; In others where
 the price is higher, or
 where the paper is not
 procurable, it has been
 obtained from Madras.

3. Twelve collectors
 of the Districts noted in
 the margin have sent
 specimens of the paper
 in use in the Talooks
 and Puzir offices of their Districts.
 Three
 specimens are submitted

Nellore
 Coimbatore
 Malabar
 Canara
 Masulipatam
 Chingleput
 Gajpore
 Cuddapah
 Rajamundry
 Bellary
 Salem
 N. Arkat

by the Collector of Nellore
 one of blue, and two of white
 paper. The blue and the white
 numbered 2, seems of
 good quality; the other
 is very inferior.

That forwarded by
 the Collector of Coim-
 batore is of fair quality.
 The specimens from
 Malabar are four; that
 of the Goa paper (at
 Rupees 2-10^a per ream)
 is among the best
 of those before Govt.
 of the white paper one
 appears of fair qua-
 lity and two very in-
 ferior.

The French blue paper
 from Canara is the
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 cimens sent ^{up} and the
 white from that Dis-
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The

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--

-class specimen appears
fair in quality but
too thin to be durable.
Two of the Rajahmundry
specimens are good, the
blue one especially, while
all those from Bellary
are very thin. The Govt
considers that altogether
the blue kind of paper
is the ^{more} ~~best~~ fitted for
the purpose, like that
sent from Canara,
Malabar and Salem,
as it is light without

being too thin, and at
the same time shows
the writing through
less than the white
paper.

4 Quantity and cost

The Board report that
in most Districts some
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has been effected by the change,
but that the saving from
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great measure counter-
balanced by the smaller
size of the paper compared
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of the Board is not ^{very} clear.
If the total charge is
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be

be counterbalanced by
the greater quantity used.
The Government will
be glad of a comparative
Statement, showing the
quantity of the old paper
used in the year before
its discontinuance and
its cost, with the same
particulars for the year fol-
lowing the introduction of the new
paper.

5. The Government
concerned in the Board's
Estimate of the advanta-
ges gained by the sub-
stitution of French or Goa
paper for the country
paper, they do not how-
ever consider that if
the former be good, it is
~~not~~ less durable
than that hitherto in

Board para 4.7

use. But in order that
no premature conclusion
may be come to on this
head, the Board will
be good enough to desire
Collectors to report again
on the subject at the
end of the current year,
with special reference
to the durability of the
material used. See

JM That Report the Board
Feb 4. will be pleased to note
more in detail the cost
of the paper in the dif-
ferent Districts compar-
ing one with another
as to both quality and
price.

6 Government
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of a certain size, and
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3. 8¹⁰ per ream. This
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view of binding them
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but as a sample of
what they approve.

WM

Feb 5.

25 Copies to the B^d of Rev^d Disps 12th
with 9/Encls.

11 Reve
13-5-56

43-44 Public
27-3-55

22-1-65

Mis. Pro. No. 40-28 April 60.

No 28729

Revenue 1859 Departt.
Date Cons. 15th February.

No 186.

Contract Mins of Cons.

Dy 11th February 59.

Mis. Pro. No. 24 Oct 60. No. 16.

Passing orders on the
report on the results of the
introduction of French or Goa
paper in substitution for
the Common Country paper
in the several Districts in
the Presidency.

1st July 1858